

The New York Store

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

A Happy
New Year

To You All

Closed all Day To-Day.

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For Announcement of

Linen and Cotton

Sale

In this evening's papers.

Pettis Dry Goods Co.

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REFORMS FOR THE CITY

POLITICAL SCIENTISTS A UNIT IN

URGING BUSINESS METHODS.

Franklin MacVeagh's Paper—Some

Differences in Views as to the

Powers of Mayors.

The first paper on the afternoon

programme of the union meeting of Economists

was to have been read by Franklin

MacVeagh, of Chicago, but it was changed,

for some reason, and the paper of Clinton

Rogers Woodruff, which on account of Mr.

Woodruff's absence, was read by Lucius B.

Swift, was placed first. Mr. MacVeagh's

paper was a statement of some of the

many problems of city government. He

is closely identified with city affairs

in Chicago, and is a man well qualified to

write on the subject. Mr. MacVeagh is a

millionaire grocer of Chicago, and is a

brother of Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia,

who was minister to Italy. Mr. MacVeagh is

regarded in Chicago as one of the leading

thinkers of the day on municipal matters.

He is a man that never refuses to talk of

such matters where he thinks it will do

some good, and the organization cannot be

too poor or too few to call for his aid. He

is prominent in all civic reform move-

ments. His address in full follows:

"Present obstacles to the introduction of

business methods in city government di-

vide themselves into two classes. First, the

defects in charters and other legal equipment;

and, secondly, deficiencies in volunteer sup-

ply by the people. The first class cannot be

supplied by laws or constitutions.

By business methods I assume we mean

good methods, and not the so-called busi-

ness methods which are the corrup-

tion, waste and partisan methods of un-

derstanding the city. The second class, the

business character of city government, is

not, I think it judicious to accept prom-

ptly, in my judgment, is not the affair of

the taxpayer any more than the national

government, and has no tendency to in-

crease the cost of government. It is the

habit of the citizen to look at the city

as a business, and to look at the city

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

to last, all of the really spiritual elements

of our national life would be driven to

emigrate. It would be an instance of

the kind of thing that we have seen in

the case of the 'good citizen' that he can

and thus afford to endure bad govern-

ment better than he can afford to give time

to the very rich, but to all well-in-

tentioned citizens, whatever the amount of

their property, the amount of their in-

come, or salary or wages and political office,

that citizenship can be taken for nothing,

or, like some foreign titles, can be

paid for in cash, and things squared once

for all-around with the town and square

with one's conscience.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

"There is but one step from this sense

of irreconcilable self-separation from

city government, and I believe this is the

very road by which the step is taken—to

that deep pit of fallen citizenship, into

which men plunge who bribe their way

through city governments to what they

regard as their private ends. These men

commit a sin which is not only unpardon-

able, but which is a crime. It is a crime

because it is a crime against the public

good, and it is a crime against the public

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